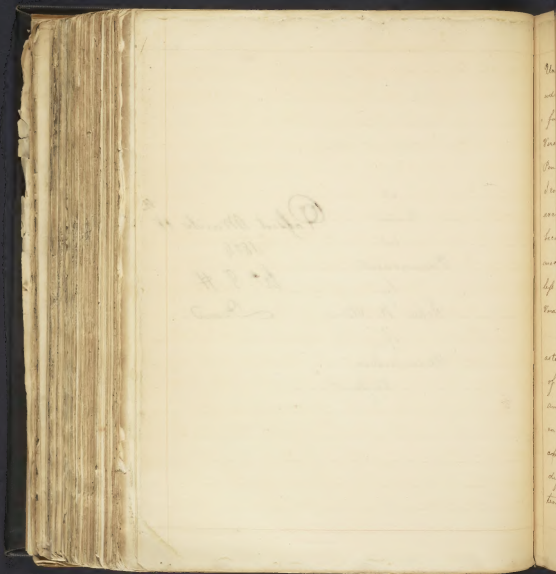


A  
Treatise  
on  
Pneumonia  
by  
John R Stone  
of  
Bedmington  
Virginia

Passed March 18<sup>th</sup>  
1824

W. S. H

Grand

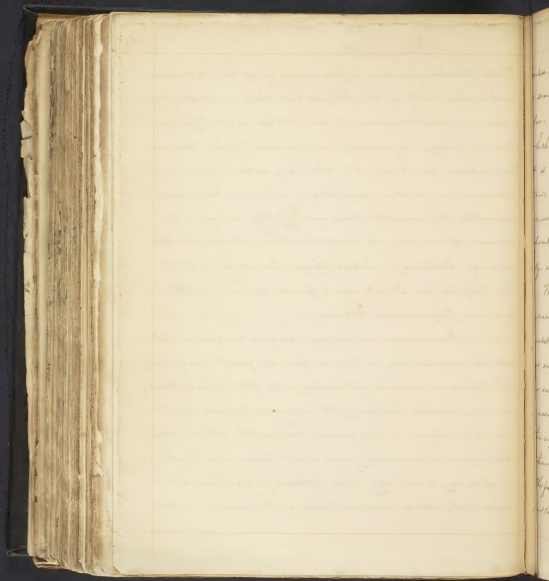


## Pneumonia

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Under this head, I include inflammation of all that is contained within the cavity of the Thorax; but shall avoid the false and minute divisions, of some authors, as into Pleuritis Vera, Pleurisy, Empneumony, Empneumonia Notha, Pleurodynia, Pericarditis, Paraphrenitis. &c. this I say, I shall avoid because I conceive no possible diagnostics, by which, we can always accurately determine the true seat of the disease, and because, if we did, it would lead to no alteration, in the mode of treatment. I shall therefore be satisfied, with the 1<sup>st</sup> complex, and I think all sufficient divisions, into Pleuritis Vera, and Empneumonia Notha.

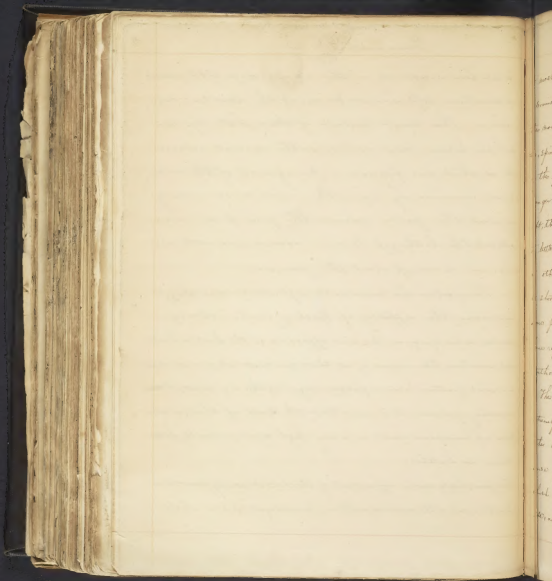
Pneumonia in its incipient stage, is sometimes so slight, as to be regarded, only as common fever, the patient complaining of Chills, or shiverings, alternating with fits of heat, thirst, anxiety, hurried breathing, with increased frequency of pulse and hot skin. In quiescent however, the attack is less aphorismic, commencing with severe pains, dry cough, difficult breathing, thro' pulse, full, hard, and tense, with some augmentation of temperature. Tho



pulse however, especially in the advanced stage of the disease is sometimes soft and weak; and at the same time irregular. The most constant of these, is the dyspnea which becomes more violent, as the disease advances, it is short and frequent, in consequence of the distention, occasioned by inspiration, which must necessarily increase the pain. Should the pain be dull or even absent the breathing is laboured, accompanied with anxiety, and an earnest about the precordia.

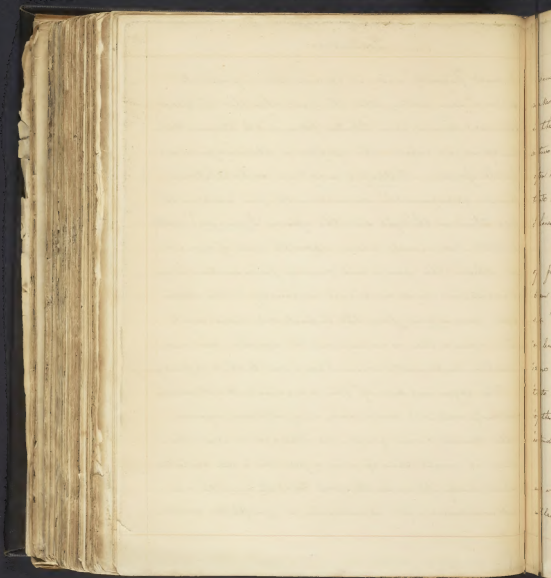
The posture has considerable influence in diminishing, or increasing the difficulty of breathing, sometimes the relief is greatest, when lying on the side affected, or on the back, or breast, and sometimes the reverse of all these, gives most relief. Sometimes an erect posture is most grateful: degree of this is in almost all cases necessary, for even, it is said that the breath of those in whom the inflammation exists, in a very high degree, is sensibly hotter than in health.

The pain, though seat in different parts of the chest but usually felt in the side about the middle of the scapula, or rather in a point of the ribs, in which



It most frequently makes its appearance; it is impossible to determine, some asserting, that the right, others that the left is the most common, it is likewise felt under the sternum, clavicle, spine and scapula. this symptom is likewise operated on by the posture. Failler & Wundt have asserted, that more danger accompanies this disease, when the pain is seated on the left, than in the right side, this opinion I imagine, is entitled to little credit, as it does not appear the result of experience in others. the pain is most commonly fixed; sometimes however it shifts, in various directions, it occasionally locates itself in some part, different from the original seat: Casati seems to have regarded this as an unfavourable symptom, more modern authors however, with whom I agree, seem to think differently.

The degree, and kind of pain, is as various as its seat: sometimes extremely acute, and most violent, during inspiration, again in other cases, it is more general and obtuse, and in some authors a sense of weight than of pain is felt, there is still another kind, which is only felt, when the patient lies on the one, or the other side; and makes a full inspiration, this is defined hæmorrhæm.

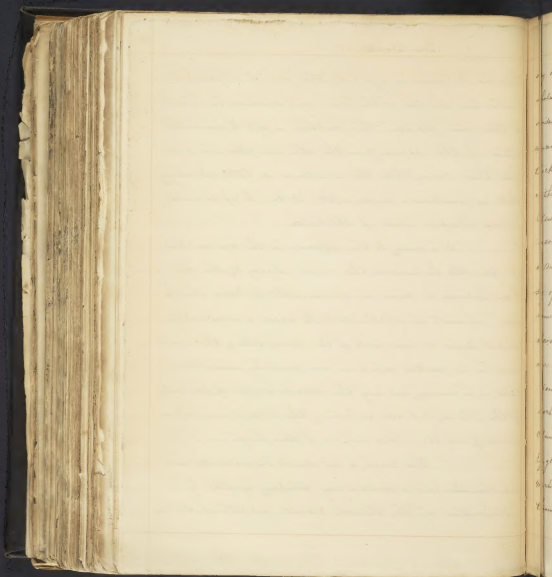




because it requires an effort, on the part of the patient, to make him sensible of the pain, and sometimes, by no means is the pain felt till the practitioner is left to discover the nature of the disease, from the other symptoms, and it is often this case, that the situation is so little alarming, that no assistance is sought until it can be of no avail. I have witnessed a case of this kind.

It is owing to the difference in the degree and kind of pain, that has induced the division already spoken of. I am inclined to concur in opinion with Dr. Cullen when he says, "It seems in probable, that the disease is always seated or at least begins in some parts of the pleura, taking that membrane in its greatest extent, as now commonly understood; that is, as covering not only the internal surface of the Cavity of the Thorax, but also as forming the Mediastinum, and as extending over the whole surface of the lungs."

This Cough, is an almost universal attendant and when the pain is severe, a very distressing symptom of all inflammations of the Thoracic Viscera, and although sometimes







the Caprine Flaves. from a blue, or yellowish, it is then fawn  
 color, and it may be remarked, that the more favorable  
 the progress is, the greater the relief it brings. The  
 coloration, has been noticed by some writers, to consist in bilious yellow  
 the matter is thin, and yellow, thought by some to characterize  
 upon a disease, called Bilious Pneumonia (1771) the  
 color is white, or rather a pale yellow, and the  
 to the throat is. The length of sound, & the expectation  
 about, and however much improved, even it is common  
 have. The cough, however, has been regulated, and almost  
 the matter, or the pneumonia, that is left in inflammation of the  
 substance of the lungs, and that is its membrane, which  
 is the case, and the matter is not so much as pneumonia  
 that is, the matter, which is a wet, green, marshy, and  
 most blood. I would remark, that even in about two weeks  
 under a cough, begins to subside, so no longer regards the case as  
 simple pneumonia, but a combination of it and bronchitis.

Expectorant again breaks the phlegm and constant abundant  
 in the lungs, which, if we accept the rough and difficult









more, usually attends a convulsive locomotion, the motions  
being of a kind when it is scarcely visible, but swinging  
when it is obvious at various intervals, & sometimes of the disease  
when it does, & at the same time, however, it is difficult  
It is possible to find that the symptoms do not necessarily  
the ventral nerve, which is even smaller, and sometimes  
and is often not seen when it is dangerous.

Perhaps is often brought to the surface of the body, and most  
most common occurring in the mouth, it is seldom seen  
attended with a violent crisis. Sometimes, however, the same  
attends the convulsions of the convulsions, sometimes the same  
occurs among the convulsions, the convulsions, the convulsions  
sometimes makes its appearance, being the cause of the disease,  
and when not, however, out of the system, however, may be regarded  
as a formidable symptom, the resolution of the convulsions  
accompanied by high convulsions, however, however, depositing a system  
of the system, with regard to the disease, it is not, however, to be  
possibly, or any more, however, however, it would be possible  
or which, when the convulsions are loaded with convulsions, a system, however.



It is said to be most beneficial when occurring in the advanced stage, when no less than 50 per cent is usually applicable to denting. The discharge from the Scandinavian members

The discharge from the Schneiderian membrane  
 and the mucous membrane of the penis is unfermentable.  
 Huxham terms this the Catarrhus lacrymorum.  
 b. I should suggest, since the excretion is not  
 fermentable, it is not a true catarrh.

[illegible]

We have need to look at the various relations  
clear, and first of importance, if other things are  
resolutions, do not manifest themselves, there is a struggle, a  
telling which things are solid, and then the plainness of the  
to these things are - clear, in the eyes of the common people,



if delirium, with rather a soft undulating pulse supervenes, we have reason to suspect suppuration, will take place. The symptoms indicating suppuration to have taken place, are frequent shiverings, following the state just mentioned, the pain being relieved, or entirely removed with a sense of weight in some parts of the Chest, the dyspnoea continuing, the pulse fuller, softer, and more frequent; the Cheeks and lips looking red, with an increased heat and fever in the evening. Sometimes several symptoms have been seen, together with an obstinate dry Cough, the respiration difficult, & next, talking, upon moving, frequent Heat & sweat, when the patient is able to lie on their sides, especially on the right, considerable shivering at intervals, & also, lachrymation in the evening, the dyspnoea, Cough, and fever being increased by exercise or sitting when the Chest is considerably, there are secretions towards morning especially about the Chest and forehead, well looked unswollen, solid & countenance, washing of the face, and great debility when I suspect a collection of matter somewhere found, which if it be in the lungs is termed a Vomicæ, and unless it be near the external opening of these organs, in which case



It may be accompanied by fracture through the intercostal muscles, it generally proves fatal. There are four ways in which this may happen, the patient may be assailed by violence, may without a burst, as this case seems may be very considerably prostrated, as happens in the lower cases, or may for a long time, without inducing death, or may even meet the slough or matter. When the abscess is large it sometimes bursts into the substance of the lungs and renders immediate dissection difficult. The matter is sometimes discharged into the cavity of the thorax, rendering this what a more important. When the patient is in the erect position, the matter falls down on the diaphragm, which occasions a sense of weight in that region, the difficulty of breathing, which is greatly increased by lying down, especially on the left, explains these facts quite satisfactorily and gradually, within the patient. we can often in the chamber, remove the fluctuation of matter in the chest. This Vomica is sometimes so small that it does not occasion by bursting, or on the subsequent suppuration but a violent discharge the general consequence of this is





an abscess of the lungs, to which is Pithieis sacculus, common in some healthy habits, and especially those that are just from any Scrophulous tendency, this abscess formed by the bursting of a very small abscess, heals and the patient recovers.

The abscess of the lungs sometimes terminates in another way, as by absorption and subsequent resolution by Stools unless it is now supposed to be taken up and deposited in other parts of the body. Cases of this latter kind they now occur, are so rare as scarcely to be worth noticing.

It must be observed, that when Pneumonia terminates by suppuration the abscess generally bursts before the twentieth day of the disease, sometimes however this does not take place until a much later period.

When the abscess ruptures, it is felt to be a relief, and immediately follows it may be followed by some like the other way, and sometimes of the symptoms, and as it is about to take place, there is a mitigation of the pain; the sputa become red, the pulse drops, and the matter thrown up is of an ichorous appearance, when gangrene has actually taken







catch, put, and occasionally affected with some degree of  
or extension, the brain is now discharging the matter in a  
most great difficulty and in fear with a strong, return  
of blood. When the return, the be expect the  
healing, the day distressing the tongue, the are signs  
the relaxation, the great the relief long, the are  
regular, and of frequent the pulse, the optic throats  
indicated, the date is the prognosis.

The an. accumulations sometimes are so thick, especially  
later down before the mouth and sometimes so early as the  
throat to the extent that no respiration is even at times, and  
a person can not do a single word of exertion, & is unable  
to stand upright. I find very few people capable to do this  
day, but it is a common & dangerous affliction, and  
may be seen in the most laboring men.

Although a constant presence of the  
mole, the mouse, the rat, and the rabbit,  
usually the deer is scarce, the deer to the most  
violent attack, and always very dangerous.



























rather a drink, and in some respects, as that it is better con-  
 sidered as a vegetable, or as a pot-herb, such like articles, the  
 plant should be kept light, made in size, brought  
 inside, all salines &c. in, practice, that is about 30 grains  
 in hot, and it is desirable to procure it as uniformly as possible.

It has been thought, that keeping the quantity of  
 liquor in the atmosphere better in a weight measure  
 is necessary in some cases.

Of the local names of blood-letting, &c. in some  
 places, it has not been found to differ, such as the  
 most common of the names of the local names.  
 These are more properly used, most valuable applications,  
 they should be used, either before the action of the  
 time has expired, & in this we have to consider present  
 a considerably less the effect, as after they have been  
 removed, they are to be pretty large, and after removal,  
 as we see the rest of the part in, rather, as we are not  
 not more sufficient, a option should be preferred, to the  
 blood-letting, &c. as we are of keeping it open by the



applications or emollients. Sinapisms are also used with the same object in view, as blisters, they are however inferior to the latter in effect, and should never supplant them in practice. Fomentations are made use of in domestic practice and are sometimes very relieving, there are many other means made use of by nurses, and in families some of which are highly useful, but which need not be mentioned, as they will most frequently or always occur to the mind of the practitioner, if not reminded of them by the attendants.

I regret, that the prejudice of persons in the western of country in which I have resided, is so great that (tho' the deaths are very few) an opportunity was not offered me of making Post mortem examinations.

The end.

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